

preserved. It would seem that a woody cone, particularly if of local derivation, should be well preserved. Those cones of the other species in the deposit that are obviously from nearby are well preserved.

The cone was collected by Mr. David Rogers of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History and was sent to Dr. Chester Stock of the California Institute of Technology and later referred to the writer for identification. The specimen is now in the paleontological collections of the Museum of Natural History of Santa Barbara.

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University of California, Berkeley,  
February, 1940.

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### A NEW SPECIES OF LECIDEA FROM BRAZIL

ALBERT W. C. T. HERRE

Among the lichens collected by the late Ynes Mexia, indefatigable and enthusiastic botanical explorer, occurs a *Lecidea* which I am reluctantly compelled to describe as new. It is quite unlike anything described by Wainio in his classic study on the lichens of Minas Geraes, or any species mentioned by Zahlbruckner in his papers on Brazilian lichens.

*Lecidea viçosensis* sp. nov. Thallus effusus, tenuis, granulato-crustaceus, continuus ecorticatus, pallido fulvocinereo-testaceus, sorediis et isidiis destitutus, KOH—, CaCl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>—. Apothecia biatorina, sessilia, primum planiuscula, parva, margine pallido et prominulo, dein magna difforma solitaria aut mox convexa aggregata-conglomerata, cervino-rufescente et nigricanti-fusco; hypothecium angustum umbrino-fuscum; hymenium I caeruleum; sporae octonae, in ascis biseriales, simplices, decolores, ovaes et ellipsoidae, 7.75-9.5  $\mu$  late et 15.5-20  $\mu$  longae.

Ad corticem arboris, Fazenda de Aguada, Viçosa, Minas Geraes, Brazil, Julio 31, 1930, legit Ynes Mexia 4295a.

The type is in the University of California Herbarium, no. 510550, and a paratype is in the author's herbarium.

The thallus forms a thin continuous granular crust without cortex, soredia, or isidia, and spreads out in an indeterminate way; its color is pale tawny to ashy yellow brown; no chemical reactions. The sessile biatorine apothecia are at first small, flat, with a prominent pale margin, then large, irregular and solitary, but afterward forming convex crowded clusters; their color varies from tawny reddish to blackish dark brown; the broad hypothecium is very dark brown; the hymenium turns blue with iodine; the simple colorless spores are eight in number, arranged in two rows in the asci, oval to ellipsoid, 7.75–9.5  $\mu$  broad and 15.5–20  $\mu$  long. The scanty specimens form a conspicuous crust on the bark of tree trunks, growing on a steep wooded slope at Fazenda de Aguada, near Viçosa, state of Minas Geraes, Brazil, at an altitude of 700 meters.

Natural History Museum,  
Stanford University, California,  
February 20, 1940.

## ADDITIONS TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE FLORA OF MOUNT BAKER, WASHINGTON. II.

W. C. MUENSCHER

Since the appearance of the first note under the above title<sup>1</sup> I have had an opportunity to do some more botanizing in Whatcom County, Washington. The following list includes twenty-four species, obtained in 1939, apparently not previously recorded from the Mount Baker region. Acknowledgement is due to Professor K. M. Wiegand for assistance in the determination of several species. The specimens are deposited in the herbarium of Cornell University.

### GRAMINEAE

*AGROSTIS SCABRA* Willd. On dry stony slopes; Green Creek; Hildebrand Lake.  
*BROMUS CARINATUS* Hook. and Arn. On moraines, from Baker Lake to Easton Glacier.

*BROMUS SUKSDORFII* Vasey. On rocky slope along Ruth Creek.

*PANICUM PACIFICUM* Hitchc. and Chase. On rocky shelves and ledges; common on the Twin Sister Range.

*PLEUROPOGON REFRACTUM* (Gray) Benth. In boggy meadows, Elbow Lake.

*POA STENANTHA* Trin. On ledges of alpine meadows on Skyline Ridge.

*MELICA SMITHII* (Porter) Vasey. In open woods between Glacier and Skyline Ridge.

### CYPERACEAE

*CAREX SCIRPOIDEA* Michx. On gravelly moraines near the headwaters of the South Fork of Nooksack River.

*CAREX MICROPTERA* Mack. On alpine slopes, Mount Hermann.

*SCIRPUS CAESPITOSUS* L. Moist ledges and alpine bogs; Twin Sister Range.

<sup>1</sup> Muenscher, W. C. Additions to our Knowledge of the Flora of Mount Baker, Washington. Madroño 4: 263–270. 1938.